

near the angles of the hinge-line, but in *L. excavata* there is no trace of them, and the hinge of *L. agassizii* is too chalky to be certain about their presence or absence. They are most distinct and prominent in the young shell. *L. agassizii* was dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, as were our specimens of *L. patagonica*.

THE SHELL-BEARING MOLLUSCA OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY H. F. CARPENTER.

The following species are additional to those hitherto described in this series, and complete the list of known species from Rhode Island:

214. *Lucina filosa* Stimpson.

Lucina radula Gould, Inv. Mass., 1st ed., p. 69, 1840; Mighels, Bost. Jour. Nat. Hist., iv, 318.

Lucina contracta De Kay, Nat. Hist. N. Y., 1843.

Lucina filosa Stimp., Shells of New Eng., 17, 1851.

Shell white, thick, orbicular, moderately convex; hinge margin straight; beaks small, pointed, projected over a small, indented, smooth, lanceolate lunule. Exterior covered with remote, concentric lamellar ridges, between which are round, thread-like striae. Interior chalky-white, polished around the margins. Hinge straight, with one cardinal tooth in the left valve and two small, diverging teeth in the right valve. Length and height 2 inches; breadth, 1 inch.

This is a rare, deep water shell and was not published in the description of the "Shell-Bearing Mollusca" of R. I. because it had never been found and was not likely to be found in our waters; but several specimens were dredged in Narragansett Bay, about two years ago, by Prof. Herman C. Bumpus, then of Brown University, in Providence, to whom I am indebted for the specimens now in my collection.

215. *Physa gyrina* Say.

Shell heterostrophe, oblong; whorls 5 to 6, terminating in an acute apex; suture slightly impressed; aperture a little more than half the length of the shell; labium a little thickened on the inner

margin. This species was found in Stafford's Pond, Tiverton, R. I., by Mr. John Ford and the writer while on a trip to the south-eastern part of R. I. in search of some of the rare land shells described by Mr. John H. Thompson, of New Bedford, Mass. I am sorry to state that our search for these rare shells was not rewarded by a single specimen.

216. *Sphaerium deformis* H. F. Carpenter.

Shell transversely oblong, elongated, both sides of nearly the same length; anterior margin curved; posterior margin abrupt, forming an angle with the hinge margin; basal margin having a twist to one side, as though some one had given it a pinch in the middle, squeezing it together and at the same time twisting it downwards; beaks large, inclined towards the anterior; valves thin, smooth, of a dirty brown color.

This species was found in Tiogue Reservoir, in the town of Coventry, R. I., by Mr. Richard Allen, who presented them to the writer. This species, with the somewhat doubtful *Cyprina islandica*, which (it is claimed) has been found in Rhode Island, brings up the number of species to 217, as per catalogue published by me in 1889, copies of which may be had free by addressing H. F. Carpenter, 58 Page St., Providence, R. I.

A NEW GENUS OF EOCENE EULIMIDAE.

BY THOS. L. CASEY.

As far as available literature discloses, the following genus seems to represent a new and very interesting type of Eulimidae, which may be outlined by the following characters:

Ptereulima n. gen.

Conical, devoid of sculpture, finely attenuate, with simple direct nucleus, umbilicated, the columella as usual without folds; anterior whorls having a large flattened process or wing at each side.

This genus appears to be more closely allied to the Chinese *Hoplopteron* of Fischer than any other known at present, but the latter is imperforate and has the apex obtuse.

Ptereulima elegans n. sp.—Almost evenly conical, the surface